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REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE PROGRESS MADE DURING THE YEAR OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1962, IN THE FIELD OF THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In accordance with the express instructions of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, I have the honor to bring to your attention the following facts and comments:

In recent weeks, there have been various attacks on Cuban territory which have been typified as acts of international piracy.

On 13 May, a pirate boat attacked a Cuban Government patrol boat, killing three sailors and wounding eight. According to a UN cable, dated 31 August 1962, José Manuel Salas, the leader of the former-revolutionary student movement and the co-ordinator of the naval attack, introduced Leslie Tibreaga, the captain of the pirate boat, and Isidro Borja, who sent the ship, at a meeting of journalists in Miami. This meeting had originally been banned by the police authorities but was held when the Revolutionary Student Directorate received assurances "that its members would not be molested".

During the night of 24 August, Dr. Fidel Castro, the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, announced: "At 11.30 p.m. yesterday, the sea front of the town of Havana was attacked by armed ships, which fired numerous bursts of 21-calibre gun-fire. This treacherous surprise attack shows the cowardice, the criminal and piratical spirit of its authors, the Government of the United States and the mercenary agents recruited by it, who operate with impunity from the coast of Florida, trampling under foot the most elementary principles of international law. We hold the United States Government responsible for this new and cowardly attack on our country."

At 2.50 a.m. on 14 September 1962, at Cayo Francés, sixteen miles from Cárdenas, a pirate boat attacked the 350-foot gunboat "San Pascual", used

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to spare violence, and the freighter "Newland", flying the British flag, which was placed up and was aiming to land a large cargo for the United Kingdom.

The American Press agencies of 26th 12 reported from Miami, United States, that "Some members of the anti-Soviet organization known as Plans - said that five members of the organization had carried out an attack on two freighters of the northern coast of Cuba". They added that the headquarters of the organization was in Puerto Rico and the operation was directed by a certain Mr. John G., in the port of Baltimore. The same day, 26th 12, from Miami, says that "The British ship 'Newland', which was loading sugar for the American companies at Bay of Pines was heavily machine-gunned by the Plans team".

On 26th 12, 1962 a private ship fired several shots at 2 British ships - gun fire at a motor launch carrying a number of Cuban citizens, near Bay Pines, close to the town of Cardenas. In retaliation, were wounded in the attack and kidnapped by the anti-Soviet, who then took fire at the British possession of San Gil and then illegally into United States territory. This was a clear kidnapping and a violation of Cuban territorial waters, in which the United States was obviously implicated, since it gave refuge and protection to the actual anti-Soviet; it was also implicated in the kidnapping of the wounded Cubans, who were subjected by force to great pressure on the United States authorities in Florida, who tried to make it appear that they were both asking for asylum, whereas those who were responsible for the attack were encouraged and given every protection.

All these acts amount to hundreds of violations of Cuban air space and Cuban waters by aircraft attacking freighters, making for our ports through our territorial waters which have been denounced by Cuba since 1 July of this year through the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

On 27 August, The New York Times reported that two United States airmen, William Johnson and Frank Swanner, had carried out exploratory flights over Havana before the attack on Friday, 24 August, in order to locate the target. This fits in with the fact that United States ships are spying on the Cuban coast - the ship "Infield", for instance, which is permanently stationed within sight of Havana for the purpose of letting the American Navy know when they can approach with impunity, and boats are stationed just inside our territorial waters in order to protect the attackers when they withdraw.

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When this report came to the United States, the full extent of these acts of piracy on the high seas, required to be made known. It was at that time that the United States Government, through the Department of State, issued a public statement which said that it "was determined to take action against all ships carrying goods to Cuba"; that United States ships would not sail near the "National", a vessel flying the British flag, which was loaded with goods for the Cuban countries, was subjected to "discriminatory treatment"; that United States press agencies had collected statements from its Cuban ships, and United States ships by receiving and giving information, news, and reports, that such acts would be made known to all anti-Cuban countries as well. It is a well-known fact that the Press, radio, and television of the United States have not only published the statements of the perpetrators of these acts of international piracy but have also indicated those within our own country, the "sinners," criminals have boasted that their acts were committed in the name of the United States Government, and which they can get out of jail and returned with complete impunity. Suffice it to recall that the leaders of the country-wide military organization which calls itself "Army of National Liberation" created in Miami, according to the Associated Press, that they claim "finger prints" from the guns, the hand prints on the back of the perpetrator, a bullet wound, used during the Cuban Revolution by automatic anti-aircraft guns, and more of these were taken, "bullet holes, like a lightning bolt".

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The same agency rejected the statement that it was a counter-revolutionary organization that "it is going to strike again". A cable from the Washington Bureau, sent from Caracas on 5 Sept. 1962, reported that a new Executive Order so-called "Italian Revolutionary Directorate" declared that "this counter-revolutionary organization 'will strike and will win' and it aims at the overthrow of the Government".

On 15 August 1962, following the seizure of power by counter-revolutionaries, dealing with the situation and with the Government and personnel of the United States, the United States Government has tried to carry out international policy, all its efforts have been directed towards the United States, having been to support and the will of the United States to carry out its policy in the United States, the Government of the United States has tried to carry out the United States and the United States and the United States in violating basic principles of the United States and the United States and the United States. The Government of the United States has been directed to carry out international policy, all its efforts have been directed towards the United States, having been to support and the will of the United States to carry out its policy in the United States, the Government of the United States has tried to carry out the United States and the United States and the United States in violating basic principles of the United States and the United States and the United States. The Government of the United States has been directed to carry out international policy, all its efforts have been directed towards the United States, having been to support and the will of the United States to carry out its policy in the United States, the Government of the United States has tried to carry out the United States and the United States and the United States in violating basic principles of the United States and the United States and the United States.

On 15 August 1962, a cable from Miami reported that on instructions from the State Department the Coast Guard had impounded, at Marathon Key, the two vessels used in the shelling of the island in the Pinar del Rio. When they were informed that the vessels had been impounded by the Government, spokesmen for the counter-revolutionaries said: "We have no comment, but we hope they will be returned to us with all the equipment in working order". The attaché who called out the press release on 16 September 1962 said that it was accomplished without radar or radio "and with rockets which did not work".

All these statements were made in the United States.

The New York Times of 13 September 1962, printed out that "if the United States wants to carry these dangerous adventures, it must expect certainly to do so by telling the responsible leaders of the Cuban side that they must stop them. This should be done openly".

According to a cable from the Associated Press dated 25 August 1961 the United States State Department stated that "In all probability the Cuban Communist Revolutionary Directorate led the raid by sea against Havana last night from Miami. In relatively gentle terms, the Department warned the anti-Castro Cuban exiles that they could be prosecuted for violation of neutrality laws if they did it again. The law prohibits the launching of a military expedition against countries which are not at war with the United States. The Department of Justice is investigating whether there is any ground for taking action against the organizers of, and participants in, the attack."

Despite all the evidence, the United States authorities did not fail to use on these occasions the same criminal terms as preceded the military aggression at Playa Girón on 17 April 1961. In fact, on the morning of 18 April United States aircraft bombed Cuba. United States newspapers and United States radio broadcast several Cuban towns as a prelude to the invasion by mercenaries planned, organized and financed by the United States Government, as was publicly admitted some days afterwards by President John F. Kennedy himself. On that occasion Adlai Stevenson, the United States representative to the United Nations, stated that these had been aircraft of the Cuban Air Force which had rebelled against their own Government. Now, in connection with the pirate attacks we are discussing, the same game is being repeated. Thus a WP cable of 17 August 1961 reported in connection with the attack on areas near Havana that "United States officials hinted privately that elements of the Cuban Navy might have been responsible and not the anti-Castro revolutionary group which claimed credit for the raid".

It was added that "investigations have shown that no ship belonging to the Cuban exiles capable of such a mission, had left United States waters recently". In addition to that lie the agency in question barely added that "the possibility that was not rejected at the start by United States officials is that the Cuban army, which is alleged to be holding manoeuvres in the area of Havana, pointed its guns at the hotel in which communist technicians were lodging and at other buildings. According to these speculations the Cuban marines could have fired by mistake, could have been deceived or could have fired on Castro's orders so that he could accuse the United States of aggression".

to sink ships carrying out peaceful trade with Cuba, and that the United States Government should prevent that unlawful and dangerous action by a Cuban exile - with whose cause, however, the newspaper declared itself in complete sympathy. The "Daily News" stated that although the bombing of Havana was organized from the United States, no proceedings were planned against the adventurers who had violated the United States Neutrality Act.

Nothing could be more flagrant than the complicity of the United States Government in these international crimes committed by persons who operate in American territory, participate in aggression with American arms and weapons, and return to American territory to announce publicly their acts of vandalism. By way of camouflage the pirates have been "warned" that they "may be tried" for breaches of American law "if repeated". This is a public announcement of impunity for the criminal, who is not punished but "warned", and then only if the offense is "repeated". This means that the law forbidding the crime required as one of its ingredients that it shall be repeated - not to mention the fact that since these official announcements these crimes have been repeated and no action has been taken. On the contrary, speaking of these attacks which the United States Government itself encourages and abets, the White House press secretary Lincoln White stated on 13 October 1961 that the United States had informed Great Britain that it could not guarantee the safety of British shipping in the Caribbean against armed attacks by anti-Castro Cuban exiles. He said that such attacks are not approved by the United States Government and that the United States could not take any responsibility for acts committed by Cuban exiles sailing from ports not under its national jurisdiction. He added, that although the American coastguard and immigration services have plans for preventing incidents against Cuba, the United States has two thousand kilometers of coast to patrol; that there are in the Florida area many thousands of pleasure boats; and that there is no absolute safeguard against the occurrence of any incident. In commenting on the crimes of piracy recorded in this document, the United States Government not only abets, encourages and screens them, but in so doing tolerates a crime punishable by its own law; violates Cuban territorial waters and air space; offends against the law of the high seas and outrages the principle of the freedom of the seas; protects those who commit crimes in its territorial waters;